REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicants respectfully request further examination and reconsideration in view of the above amendments and the arguments below. Claims 1-19 are pending. Within the Office Action, 10-12 and 14 are allowed. Claims 1, 8, 13, and 15-19 are rejected. Claims 2-7 and 9 are objected to as depending on a rejected base claim. By way of the above amendments, Claim 19 are amended. Claim 17 is withdrawn. Claims 20-30 are new. Claims 1-30 are now pending.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e):

Rejections Under Ham et al.:

Claims 1, 8, 13, 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,988,101 to Ham et al, ("Ham"). The Applicants respectfully traverses these rejections for the reasons argued below.

Ham teaches a method of and system for a client computer (215-Fig.2) to access multiple file systems (235, 240-Fig. 2) with different structures. Access is provided using the native file system protocol 285 for data stored in the foreign file system using the native system protocol. (Ham: col. 6, ln. 45-47). The file system request is translated to an intermediate program interface (250-Fig. 2). This second interface is on a different module 250 than the first module 210. The system taught by Ham does not generate a new interface. The module 210 translates a request according to the native file system protocol 285 for data stored in the foreign file system (Ham: col. 6, ln. 45-47) to an intermediate program interface 250 to a different module. In other words, module 210 translates the file request to be compatible and consistent with the second interface 250 on different modules 220, 225 and 230. Thus, a translated call is made to the second logic module 220.

Further, Ham does not teach generating a new interface on the <u>same</u> module but generating a translated request to a second logic module 220. In other words, Ham teaches translating a request from one interface to a request that the compatible with the interface on a different module.

Additionally, Ham does not teach the generation of a new second module. Ham teaches generating a translated message for an existing module 220-Fig. 2 that is passed through the second interface 250-Fig. 2 on a second module. Further, Ham does not teach the translation of a first interface to a second interface on a generated module and Ham does not teach the generation

of a new logic module, i.e. a newly created logic module. In contrast, Ham teaches the translation of the intermediate programming interface request to the foreign file system protocol (360-Fig. 3) and issuing the translated request to the foreign file system (370-Fig. 3).

Ham does not explicitly teach the translation a file access request having a first string to a second string according to a file name translation table. In contrast, Ham teaches the translation of the intermediate programming interface request to the foreign file system protocol (360-Fig. 3) and issuing the translated request to the foreign file system (370-Fig. 3).

Claim 1

The independent Claim 1 is directed to a computer-assisted method for translating a logic module interface. The method comprises the steps of determining a first interface of a logic module, the first interface having a first one or more interface element names; and generating a second interface <u>of the logic module</u>, the second interface having a second one or more interface element names; wherein the generating step comprises renaming the first one or more interface element names to produce the second one or more interface element names. As explained above, Ham does not teaches the generation of a second interface. Further Ham does not teach the generation of a second interface on the same logic module. Accordingly, for at least these reasons, the independent Claim 1 is allowable over Ham.

Claim 8

Claim 8 is directed to a computer-assisted method for translating a user module. The method comprises the steps of determining a first user module and a translation, the translation mapping a first provider interface to a second provider interface, and generating a second user module according to the translation wherein the generating step comprises replacing a first reference in the first user module to an element in the first provider interface with a second reference to an element in the second provider interface according to the translation.

As explained above, Ham does not teaches the translation of first provider interface on a first module to a second provider interface on a second module. Further Ham does not teach the generation of a second user module or the generation of a second user module with a second translated interface from the first user module. Accordingly, for at least this reason, the independent Claim 8 is allowable over Ham.

Claim 15

Independent Claim 15 is directed to a method for processing a file access request. The method comprises the steps of receiving a file access request having a first string; and translating the first string to a second string, the second string indicating a file name; wherein the translating step proceeds according to a file name translation table.

As explained above, Ham does not explicitly teach translating the first string to a second string, the second string indicating a file name; wherein the translating step proceeds according to a file name translation table. According to MPEP 2143.03, all words in a claim must be considered in judging the patentability of that claim against the prior art. It is not clear to Applicant as to where or how the specific limitations of "a first string and second string wherein the translation step proceeds according to a file name translation table" are disclosed in the cited prior art. Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that Examiner either provide evidence in the cited prior art of where these limitations are taught, or otherwise withdraw the rejection. Accordingly, for at least these reasons, the independent Claim 15 is allowable over Ham.

Rejections Under Yan et al.:

Claims 17 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Pub. No. 2005/0018651 A1 to Yan et al, ("Yan"). Claim 17 is withdrawn. The Applicants respectfully traverses the rejection to Claim 18 for the reasons argued below.

Yan teaches a method of and system for port translation services for UDP frames [0062]. Yan teaches port translation services for UDP frames and for TCP frames utilizing only a limited subset of the port numbers [0063]. One skilled in the art would appreciate that port numbers are equivalent of the source and destination addresses. Further, Yan teaches using the protocol type to select either the translation of the UDP ports or the TCP ports [0078]. Yan does not teach the translation of the protocol type. Yan teaches away from translation of the protocol type. Any translation of the protocol type would prevent the proper selection of using either UDP or TCP port translation table.

Claim 17

(Withdrawn)

Claim18

Independent Claim 18 is directed to a method for processing a network packet. The method comprises the steps of receiving a network packet, the network packet comprising a protocol type field having a first protocol type identifier. The first protocol type identifier is translated to a second protocol type identifier according to a protocol type field translation table. The network packet is routed according to a protocol indicated by the second protocol type identifier;

As explained above, Yan does not explicitly teach, hint, or suggest the translating of the protocol type within a network packet. Accordingly, for at least this reason, the independent Claim 18 is allowable over Ham.

Rejections Under Seki et al.:

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,832,227 B2 to Seki et al, ("Seki"). The Applicants respectfully traverses the rejection to Claim 19 for the reasons argued below.

Seki teaches a method of and system for translating database optimization. Seki discloses the translation tables for user ID and object ID (col 6, line 41-49), which are database command parameters. Seki does not disclose the translation of a database command or translation tables for a database command.

Claim 19

Claim 19 is directed to a method for processing a database command. The method is comprised of the steps of receiving a database command having a first string; and translating the first command string to a second command string, the second command string indicating a database command keyword wherein the translating step proceeds according to a database command keyword translation table.

As explained above, Seki teaches the translation of command parameters, However, Seki does not explicitly teach, the translating of a database "command" according to a database command keyword translation table. Accordingly, for at least this reason, the independent Claim 19 is allowable over Seki.

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Allowable Subject Matter:

Claims 10-12 and 14

Claims 10-12 and 14 are allowable.

Claims 2-7 and 9

Claims 2-7 and 9 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim. The Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection. For the reason argued above, Claim 1 is in a condition of allowance. Accordingly, Claims 2-7 and 9 are allowable as depending from an allowable base claim.
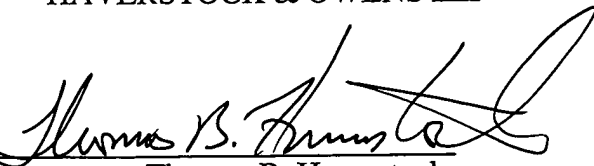
Claims 20-30

Claims 20-22, 23-25, 26-29, and 30 depend respectively from base claims 10, 11, 12, and 14 which the Examiner has indicated are allowable. Accordingly, claims 20-30 are allowable as depending from an allowable base claim. Claims 20-30 do not contain new matter. Support for the Claims 20-30 can be found on page 12 of the specification.

For the reasons argued above, the Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 1-16, and 18-30 are in a condition for allowance, and allowance at an early date would be appreciated. Should the Examiner have any questions or comments, he is encouraged to call the undersigned at (408) 530-9700 to discuss them so that any outstanding issues can be expeditiously resolved.

Respectfully submitted,
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Dated: 8-8-08

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